AND FACTS OF RECORD.

NO "STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN" CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN ELECTED

IN THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY-THE VOTE SINCE HAVEMEYER'S

ELECTION ANALYZED. "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." The soundness of Patrick Henry's eloquent declaration no one has ever questioned, least of all the managers of political campaigns, who apply those ords in practice as the only trustworthy method of forecasting the outcome of any given election.

This test, applied to the election of next month in
the Greater New-York, produces an interesting
refutation of the assertions and "claims" put forth by the managers of the machine Republican canvass for the Mayoralty.

A political party which continuously for many s has been in the minority in any given political division does not suddenly in one election gain such an accession of strength as will enable it to take permanently the place of the majority party. The process of growth is gradual, a deduction which is established by the history of political change in States and cities without number. The occurre of an occasional "landshide" indicates no permanent hange, another fact which scarcely requires demonstration, because it is so generally accepted as a settied fact by all well-informed men. There are exceptions which prove every rule, and "landslides," great manifestations of the people's revolt against robbery or political tyranny or effrontery, are the exceptions which prove the trustworthiness of Pat-rick Henry's rule—the more as they are each the outward and visible sign of a definite upheaving or disturbing cause. If, then, it can be proved from the records of the past that the "straight Republican" vote in the Greater New-York has never been able to carry an election-and a review of the last twenty-five years should be ample as affording a basis for prediction-it may not unfairly be asserted that the hopes of General Tracy and his campaign managers for his election as Mayor on a "straight Republican" ticket cannot be realized, an assertion all the more confident because of the general con-currence of opinion that General Tracy's candidacy represents no great moral issue.

ELECTION RESULTS IN THIS CITY. The review of the election results in this city may fairly begin with the election for Mayor in 1872, the year after the exposure of the Tweed ring's colossal plundering of the taxpayers. There was a moral issue involved then. The Committee of Seventy, which had done such noble service in the purification of the city in the previous year, nominated William F. Havemeyer for Mayor; and the Republican convention took the same action, as did also the German-American Central Reform Association and the People's Executive Committee of Fifty With the Republicans in co-operation with these other bodies, Havemeyer was triumphantly elected as the reform Mayor, defeating Abraham R. Law-rence (now a Justice of the Supreme Court in this city), candidate of the Liberal Republicans and nmany Hall, and James O'Brien, representing the Apollo Hall Democracy. In 1874 Tammany Hall named William H. Wickham for Mayor. Subsequently the Republican convention rejected pleas for a coalition against Tammany and nominated a straight ticket, headed by Salem H. Wales for Mayor; and several political bodies nominated Oswald Ottendorfer. Wickham was elected, receiving 79,071 votes to 36,963 cast for Wales and 24,226 for Ottendorfer. In 1878 the result was: Smith Ely, fr., (Tammany), 111,880; John A. Dix (Republican), M.811. These figures closely coincided with those for President. Tilden receiving in the city 112,530 votes and Hayes 58,561; and for Governor, Robinson getting a vote of 110,643 and Morgan 19,695. In 1878 there was no election for President or Governor. nominated as Mayor Augustus Schell. licans consented this time to enter a coalition conjunction with four anti-Tammany organizations-lrving Hall, the County Democracy, the City Democracy and the German-American Independents' Association-named for Mayor Edward Cooper, whose majority over Schell was 19,361. Two years later, it being again a Presidential year (1880), there was a straight fight between William Dowd (Republican) and William R. Grace (Democrat). Dowd re-ceiving 35,715 votes and Grace 101,759. For President Hancock received in this city 122,015 votes and Garfield \$1,730, the Democratic plurality being 41,285. figures which bore approximate similarity to those of Wickham's plurality over Wales in 1874 and Ely's over Dix in 1876, in both of which years, as has been said, party lines were strictly drawn on the Mayor-alty. So, unpopular as was Grace, as shown by his scanty vote in comparison with Hancock, and by the large vote for Dowd, the regular Republican defeated. In 1882 the Republicans and the Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall nominated for Mayor Allan Campbell, who was believed to represent Mr. Grace to a great extent, and concerning whose candidacy The Tribune said, in the course of the campaign: "This whole business of getting a ticket on which all citizens could unite against the Democratic union for plunder has been badly Against this not ideal candidate Tammany put up Franklin Edson, who was elected by 97,802 votes to 76,385 cast for Campbell. Blaine ran for President in 1884, and a straight Republican city ticket was in that year again put up, with the invariable result of defeat. The first nominee of the convention for Mayor was Lewis J. Phillips, con-

cerning whom a Republican, then and now well known in the party councils, said: nown in the party councils, said:
"I am informed that the gentleman placed in
comination is an auctioneer. If he don't sell out. and I don't think he will, those who put him in nomination will sell him out..." The speaker pro-ceeded to put in nomination Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, and on the result of the nominating ballot being announced-Phillips, 146; Cruger, 24-he withdrew from the convention, accompanied by the fellow-delegates from his district, with the parting words: "I think from his district, with the parting words. I think the party has to-night committed moral sufcide." This man was Cornelius N. Bilss. But Phillips the next day declined the nomination, and Frederick S. Gibbs was substituted for him as the "straight" standard-bearer. Hugh J. Grant had previously been ninated by Tammany Hall, and ex-Mayor iam R. Grace again entered the field as a candidate, receiving the nominations of the County Democracy, the Irving Hall Democracy, the O'Brien Democracy German organizations, the Citizens' Committee and an anti-monopoly organization-all the opof Tammany except the Republican machine. Grace was elected, getting 96,288 votes to 85,361 cast for Grant and 44,386 for Glbbs. In 1886 occurred the famous fight between Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George, with Theodore Roosevelt, nominated as a straight Republican, running as a third but little regarded candidate. Again the regular Republican ticket was beaten. Hewitt had 90,552 votes, George 68,110 and Roosevelt 60,435, being defeated as a straight-out Republican, even though the Democratic vote was so badly divided. At the next election, in 1888, the Republicans again "went it alone," with Joel B. Erhardt as their candidate. The voters had wide choice of tickets that year, a half-dozen, and most of them chose Tammany Hall, whose man for Mayor, Hugh J. Grant, was elected by 114.111 votes; the votes for some of the other candidates being: Erhardt (Rep.), 78,637; Hewitt (Citizens and Courty Democracy), 71,979; Coogan (United Labor), 9,809. The New-York City vote for President in 1888 -Cleveland, 162,735; Harrison, 106,922-compared with vote on the Mayoralty shows the strength of the Republican sentiment at that period against Tammany, for it proves that more than thirty thousand Republicans on National Issues voted for Mayor Hewitt for a second term. Tammany labored not in vain to intrench itself in

power in the two years' term of Mayor Grant, and when 1890 came it rewarded him for his part in the work by naming him again for Mayor. the Republican organization entered into an arrangement with the People's Municipal League and the County Democracy, by which all three nomi-nated Francis M. Scott for Mayor. But there was no burning issue this year, Tammany had not shown itself as brazenly defiant of the people's rights as ! soon became: Scott was a Democrat and-Grant was re-elected Mayor by 116,581 votes, as against 87,382 east for Scott. Another Presidential election came in 1892, and another straight Republican city ticket was put up, headed by Edward L. Einstein for Mayor Mr. Einstein suffered the customary "straight ticket" fate, getting only 97,923 votes, to 173,510 cas mas F. Gilroy. The city vote for President-Harrison, 98,367; Cleveland, 175,257, and about 10,000 votes for the Prohibtion, People's Party and Social-Mr. Einstein got his full vote. The next and latest contest for the Mayoralty was in 1894, and the details the union of the Republicans with all the other Tammany, with the result of placing in nomination William L. Strong as their candidate, are still fresh in the people's minds. So, too, is the

STRAIGHT TICKET DEFECTS. | memory of the popular zeal and determination for emancipation of the city from the bondage of Tammany Hall—a common spirit which enabled all to work together in accord and which made possible the election of Mr. Strong, who received 154,094 votes, to 108,907 cast for Hugh J. Grant. So, in the years since 1872 the Republicans have in Mayoralty campaigns run straight tickets seven times and have been beaten seven times.

BROOKLYN'S HISTORY THE SAME.

Brooklyn, like New-York, has always been normally a Democratic city, in which it has been possible for no Republican, relying for support upon Republicans alone, to be elected Mayor. And this statement, like the corresponding one concerning New-York City, is susceptible of proof. For onvenience of comparison, the Brooklyn Mayor it figures will begin as far back as did those of New-York. In 1871 there was elected a successor to Martin Kalbfleisch as Mayor. Mr. Kalbfleisch had incensed the McLaughlin ring by his independence and the nomination of the ring was given to Samuel S. Powell. Kalbflelsch ran as an indepe mocrat, and Samuel Booth as the regular Republican candidate. The election resulted as fol-lows, many Republican votes being cast for Kaibfielsel: Powell (Dem.), 26,785; Booth (Rep.), 22,256; Kalbfielsch (Ind. Dem.), 16,223. In 1873 there were only straight tickets, the vote for Mayor be in W. Hunter (Dem.), 32 281; Dwight Johnson (Rep.), 24.838. In 1875 occurred the election of Frederick A. Schroeder, who was put up primarily as a Republican, but received the support of great many Democrats in his sturdy battle against great many Democrats in his sturdy battle against "Willoughby Street." Mr. Schroeder, in addressing the nominating convention, said: "We shall need Democratic votes, and we must seek them from persons of every nationality." The Republicans and Reformers combined gave 5.6% votes to tim, electing him over Edward Rowe (Dem.), who got 33.728 votes. In 1877 the Republicans once more put up a "straight" ticket, headed by the name of John F. Henry for Mayor. Mr. Henry received 33.68 votes, being defeated by James Howell (Dem.), who got 36.90. Two years later Mayor Howell was renominated and re-elected, his vote this time being 43.20. his "straight Republican" opponent being Franklin Woodruff, who obtained 33.996 votes, John W. Flaherty ran as an independent Democrat, receiving 1,3% votes.

THE FIRST ELECTION OF SETH LOW. The next Mayoralty election, in 1881, marked the

appearance as a conspicuous figure in public life of Seth Low. The Republicans had nominated General Benjamin F. Tracy, and the Young Republican Club and a mass-meeting of citizens had put up Ripley Ropes, also a Republican, for Mayor. After extended conferences, both General Tracy and Mr. Ropes withdrew in favor of Mr. Low, wh received 45.324 votes, against 40.967 for Mr. Howell, who was for the third successive time the Demo cratic candidate. In 1883 the Democratic managers nominated Joseph C. Hendrix, against whom lescould be said than against the abhorrent forces which he suffered to bring him into political promi nence; but the Republicans, again uniting with the Independents, were able to re-elect Mayor 49,934 votes, to 48,000 for Hendrix. In 1885 Gen eral Isaac S. Catlin headed a "straight Republican ticket, and was beaten by D. D. Whitney, Mc Laughlin Democrat, by 49.072 to 26,905. General John B. Woodward also ran for Mayor, as the can-Laughlin Democrat, by 49,002 to 25,205. General John B. Woodward also ran for Mayor, as the candidate of the Citizens, and received 12,614 votes. The Republicans, at the three succeeding elections, also put in momination straight party tickets, only to have their candidates for Mayor defeated three times in succession—Alfred C. Chapin (Dem.) in 1887 beating Andrew D. Bahrd (Rep.) by 27,733 to 51,871 (Clancy, United Labor candidate, also rangetting 11,668 votes); Chapin in 1889 again defeating Baird, this time by 65,562 votes to 51,371, and David A. Boody (Dem.) in 1891 winning the Mayoratty by 73,368 votes, to 67,895 cast for Henry A. Meyer (Rep.). The scandals of ring rule had by this time become so shameful that the Republicans and all the Democratic opponents of the McLaughin ring got together and nominated Charles A. Schieren on a basis of non-partisanship. Mr. Schieren received 58,859 votes, defeating David A. Boody, whose vote was 65,100. In the latest election in Brooklyn, in 1895, there were three Mayoratty candidates in the field—not to speak of the Socialist. Prohibition and Populist tickets, the vote for which was not heavy. The McLaughlin Democrats put up Edward M. Grout, the Republicans Frederick W. Wurster and the Independent Democrats Edward M. Shepard, who was in the field much as Palmer and Buckner were in the National field last year, to hold the votes of the Reform Democrats whose Democraty was so intense that it would not permit them to vote for a Republican. A large number of the Reform Democrats whose is the ring might again come into power voted for Wurster, and he was elected by a slender plurality, the vote for him being 77,425, to Grout's 73,230 and Shepard's 2,550.

STRAIGHT TICKET ENDED IN DEFEAT.

STRAIGHT TICKET ENDED IN DEFEAT. So in the years from 1871 to 1895 the Republicans fought eight straight party fights for the Mayoralty, and lost eight; worked in co-operation with the independent citizens at four elections (Schroeder's, both of Low's and Schieren's), and elected one man (Mayor Wurster), upon what was techni-cally a straight party basis, but practically was

with McKinley on the top of the sound money landslide, which occurred a year ago. Not even in the election of 1873, when John Kelly got over 40 per cent of the Democratic vote here; nor in 1834, when Hill was so badly beaten in the State by Morton, largely through his connection with the theft of the State Senate and his subsequent nomination of Isaac H. Maynard to the bench of the Court of Appeals, were the local Republicans able to roll up a plurality in an election for Governor. Kings County tells the same story of Democratic superfority in strength-not a plurality for a Republican candidate for Governor from 1874, when Samuel J. Tilden got 12.988 plurality for the county, until 1881 (inclusive), when Flower's plurality over Fassett in the county was 16.098. But in 1884, when there was the moral issue of the theft of the State Senate, and New-York County gave Hill a tiny plurality of 2.788, Kings County went further and gave Morton a plurality over Hill of 15.252, and in 1896, when with the canvass for every office was involved the overwhelming issue of National honeasy, Kings County gave Hill a top Democratic candidate of 25,852 votes.

IN QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

IN QUEENS AND RICHMOND. it is true that New-York City and Brooklyn and New-York and Kings countles are and have been for a series of years normally Democratic, the only exceptions to the rule-and those only apparent and fully explainable occurring in elections which a great noral principle was involved, so is true that the same rule of Democratic preponderance holds good in the constituent parts of the Greater New-York which have yet to be conthe Greater New-York which have yet to be considered, Queens and Richmond counties. As the vote of these counties is small, it has not been figured as far back as the vote of New-York and Kings, 1855 being taken as a starting-point. The first election in Queens County in which a Republican candidate for Governor received a plurality was that of 1894, when Morton received 18,921 votes to Hill's 10,990, sweeping Queens County as he had swept Kings County and the State. Two years later came the National campaign of the Republicans against National dishonor and anarchism, and in that election Queens gave Mr. Black for, Governor, a plurality of 5,396. The story of Richmond is a counterpart of that of Queens. Levi P. Morton was the first Republican candidate for Governor to receive a plurality on Staten Island, and Black was the second.

"The whole is equal to the sum of all its parts," and as it has been shown that in each of the parts of the Greater New-York the "straight Republicans" are in a minority and always unable to elect their ticket by their unabled straight party vote, it follows that in the whole of the greater city the Republican wall he in a minority as against the Democrais, and that the sum of the four minorities in the four counties making up the Greater New-York is a pretty large-sized minority for the Republican party—rather too large to insure to General Tracy the victory unless, as "The Sun" says, practically all the Republicans and all their Gold Democrat allies of last year are going to support him. But no man who mingles with his fellow-men in this city regards a prediction based upon such a dream as "The Sun" prints—for it surely is a dream suggested by the experiences of 1856—as other than absurd. sidered, Queens and Richmond counties. As the

DISTRIBUTING BALLOTS AND PASTERS. The official ballots were distributed yesterday to the thirty-five police precincts in this city by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, the offi-cial printers. The ballots were receipted for by the captains of the various precincis, and will be held them until Tuesday morning, when they will see that they are distributed to the inspeniors of election at the polling places in their precincis.

The printing of the \$83,000 pasters bearing the The printing of the 883,000 pasiers bearing the name of Henry George will not be completed until late to-night. The presses were kept busy all last night, and the work will continue to-day, in order to have the pasiers ready for distribution on Monday morning, when they will be sent to the police precincts to be distributed to the different polling places with the official bailots. The work of placing the paster on the bailots will be done by the ballot clerks of each election district.

## HELD FOR FALSE REGISTRATION.

John Lamb, forty years old, and Thomas Whalen, \$500 ball each thirty-eight years old, were held in or trial by Magistrate Crane in Jefferson Marke. Police Court yesterday on the charge of illegal registration. Whalen said he had been sleeping for years in the basement of No. 168 Perry-st. The police say there is some doubt as to whether he is a resident or a vagrant. Lamb gave several dif-ferent addresses. Henry Robinson, colored, of No. 483 Seventh-ave, was also held on a similar charge, having registered in the Fourteenth Election Dis-trict of the XXVIIth Assembly District.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

THE CITY FOR THE PEOPLE. T WILL BE FOR THEM AND NOT FOR THE BOSSES WHEN SETH LOW IS ELECTED.

Tloga County and Wantage, England, whither will wend to their holes in the ground two battered specimens of ex-Boss on November 3. The plain. ordinary citizen, whose routine quietude has barred | To the Editor of The Trimme. bim from invitation to address the multitude in public speech, feels so filled with utterance that only by communication to the public press can disruption be dodged. I, then, as a plain citizen magnetism in the leadership of the former name to Republican voters in this

First-Because heither he nor the other candidates who stand with him have been asked or son against it. Second—Because he will not bring about the mil-

such men as Colonel Waring and placing others and surely elected? like him at the head of the other great departments

Third-Because Benjamin F. Tracy, on April 19 that Tracy has not got. thority on the administration of municipal affair the United States." Seth Low's training as as administrative head of a great educational intitution, as Charter Commissioner-all, in conjunction with acknowledged experience, a sound ready to vote either for Tracy or for Low as judgment of men and a natural aptitude for high soon as they are persuaded that the one or the

gation to any boss or machine. He is his own man, He is not pulled by a rope from the window of an express office or by a cable from the window of an express office or by a cable from the recetacks of England. Tom Platt made Tracy: Dick Croker made Van Wyck.

Fifth-Because he has been nomirated directly by the people in their sovereign right, not by mis-representatives of the people, who cast the vates of whole boroughs in a bunch for whomsoever the boss has decided unon. This Republic was founded on the principle of civil liberty, no taxaiton without representation. For years the honest men of this city, the plain citizens of every day, have been taxed and allowed no representation. Poverty stricken politican bosses have srown impudently righ out of petry offices. Where did they get it. The machines centrolled the primaries absolutely, and the bosses dictated the nominees; honest men often were put to a mere choice of civil, powerless Our utter subscricincy to the political machines, in the grasp of a tyrauny more brutal and more exacting than the worst spectacle of the Middle Age, has made all other nations feel that our system of government is a failure. It has failed because we have not lived up to it; we have allowed our noss to be pulled to the right, provided we were given a little time before we allowed utracless to be pulled to the right, provided we were given a little time before we allowed ourselves to become worse vassals than ever the world saw before, because, intelligent, we have allowed ourselves of the city, by which Mr. Low was nominated sent in the internation of the prople of the city who nominated hereity. The machines have tried their best to pick flaws and invalidate the certificates, signed by the votes of the city, by which Mr. Low was nominated feeler, to have a controlled the primary and the people of the city who nominated him to to the people of the city who nominated him to to the people of the city who nominated him to to the people of the city who nominated him not to the people

make Van Wyck appoint "Tom" Grady Corporation Counsel; Platt can make Tracy continue Collis in office. Tracy and Van Wyck would appoint maone man (Mayo)
cally a straight party basis, but practically was
nothing of the sort.

But as Queens and Richmond counties and the
whole of Kings County are to be taken into the
Governor are available from them, the
straight
party test on the results in New-York of a series
party test on the results in New-York of a series
of elections for Governor may be made for purposes of comparison. In New-York County the
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AGE AND HEALTH OF CANDIDATES.
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Republicans have in the twenty-five years, neglinone of the whole of the whole of the whole debate;

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Will I aM HOLSTON KENYON.

New-York
Oct. 25 186.

New-York cont. 27

First. The momination of Mr. Low was the first in order of time was made by competent althority
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First The momination of Mr. Low
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The first The momination of Mr. L ment that will do its human best to give dean streets, good docks, unbribed police, efficient fire department, competent management of great public works, sufficient parks and ample educational facilities. An unfeitered Mayor, untransmelled as obligation to any boss or machine, is the only Mayor who can bring these things to pass. Mayor Strong honestry tried, but he often failed because he made appointments dictated by various machines and organizations instead of by himself. The machine appointments did no good to the plain citizens who were members of the organization, and did harm to the whole city. Mr. Low is responsible for his appointments not to any boss or machine, but actually to the people, the whole people and only to the people, to you and me.

Ninta-Because Mr. Low used the first money he ever had to invest by building model tenement-houses in Brooklyn, and gave \$1.00.00 out of his own pocket to educate the sons of the people. He gave his pay as Rapid Transit Commissioner to the Kindergarten Association, to provide kindergarten instruction for the children of the poor, and gave

Number of the control of the first money he will be a second to should and pave the control of its own pocket to should and pave the control of its own pocket to should the son of the people. He gave his pay as Rapid Transit Commissioner to the Kindergarten Association, to provide kindergarten instruction for the children of the poor, and gave his time to the city for nothing. Can money buy him? He has the confidence of both rich and poor. Tearth Because Seth Low would make a better Mayor than Work in the campaign? Robert A. Van Wyck is of the ordinary type of Tammany candidates, put up merely to be camped by the machine and Croker, of no ability, absolutely unknown, except as baying been arrested a few years ago for heing disorderly at a French bail in this city; a Judge of a minor court and of terrapid. That's all, we can shall be the second of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt's son. This firm was Platt's will be when he wanted to corral the Legislature of this State; the Legislature was absolutely under Platt's son. This firm was Platt's will when he wanted to corral the Legislature of this State; the Legislature was absolutely under Platt's control. If Platt should control the city government as well as that of the State, God heip the city and outend to their business! Mr. Thacy owe sto omuch to Platt and the corrupt Republican machines of the city and State; he would be unable to do other than their will, if he wanted to. Platt, Gibbs, Gruber, Luterbach and Quigg: Preserve us. Lauterbach said, "We would rather have Tammany than Low." Of course. The two corrupt machines have always worked together. Now is the first coportunity the people have a form of the small bound of the city and state, the would be unable to do other than their will be such the control of the city to the best of my ability for the benefit of the city to the best of my ability for the benefit of the city to the best of my ability for the benefit of the city, and not for the benefit of any farming that Low, any thing to be at Low.

and the vindication of American institutions:
There must be organization; there must be leaders.
So be it; the people have organized, and will elect
their leaders on November 2. Seth Low will receive 250,000 votes on November 2. Make it unanimous! They can't turn back the flood tide by
making faces at it! Drown them all! To everlasting oblivion with bossism! "The City for the People."
New-York Oct. 28, 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. Now is the season of the campaign letter in very trutal. They rustle softly down, thick as the leaves that are falling in the rural districts of THAT IS THE DEFEAT OF TAMMANY, AND IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BY VOT-

ING FOR LOW.

disruption be dodged. I, then, as a print critical magnetism in the leadership of the former name to other plain criticens, say. Why should we vote that they cannot feel in the latter, and it goes to Republican voters in this city whose minds to Republican voters in this city whose minds to Republican voters in this city whose minds that they cannot feel in the latter, and it goes to Republican voters in this city whose minds to other plain criticens, say. Why should we vote that they cannot feel in the latter, and it goes to Republican voters in this city whose minds are yet unsettled as between Mr. Low and General without saving that the Republican is for his own.

cllowed to contribute one cent toward the expenses | But we are facing an unusual and a startling of this long campaign. No price has been placed on their heads; they have not been crucified on a cross of gold (thenk you, Mr. Bryan's; they will desire to seize the helm and the treasure-house. not have to make up, out of the people, either in appointments or by actual each, what they have sponsibility in administration are rising and paid for their offices; their previous hot orable, cap-able and self-respecting careers are the assurance that they will make good return for their offices by imminent. To defeat Tammany is the issue of the honest and efficient work for the benefit of the chy hour. To defeat Tammany will be difficult enough

How can it be done? The forces that defeated ennium and present every voter with a house and Tammany in 1894 are divided. Inscrutable as it lot the day after election. All the other candidates may seem, they are divided. Well, which has the are pledged to do either this or something else heavier battalion. Tracy or Low? Which offers equally remarkable. He will try merely to give to the Republican voter the surer road to success the city good government by continuing in office against Tammany? Which can be the more readily

Low starts with a great Democratic and good-

government and Mugwump and Brooklyn following Tracy has only the thicklast, speaking on the charter before Governor Black, said of Seth Low; "He is the greatest authose Republicans who believe that he can be elected (but they are getting to be very few). Low has a large body of Republicans who believe in Mayor of Brooklyn for two terms, as arbitrator non-partisanship in municipal elections, and a for labor unions, as Rapid Transit Commissioner. large and growing body who believe that he alone can defeat Tammany.

There is left a body of Republicans who are judgment of men and a natural aptitude for high executive work, have peculiarly fitted him to be at the head of so great an undertaking as the forming of the new government of the great city.

Fourth—Because he is absolutely free from obligation to any bass or machine. He is his own man. He is not pulled by a rope from the window of an express office or by a cable from the racetracks of

honored, honored honored honored honored.

For what is it short of dishonor that a great party should be so led as at once to sacrifice the new city to Tammany, and to drag the great cause of sound money and social order to needless and apparent defeat, and to throw the party ties of many thousands of Republicans over into opposition with their conscience and patriotism, to the straining or sundering of one or the other?

WILLIAM HOUSTON KENYON, New-York, Oct. 29, 1897.

hibited any man from serving as juriar who was over sixty years of age. Now the limit has been fixed at seventy. If such a limit is considered necessary in such cases, how much more so when the man is invested with such responsibilities as pertain to executive positions! Mayor Strong would undoubtedly have proved a better Mayor had it not been for his gout. Mr. Tracy is an old man, and if he should be elected and break down physically under the immense strain of the office chaos would come partin.

Mr. Low is in the prime of life. Mentally he is Mr. Tracy's equal, and physically he is far su-Mr. Tracy's equal, and physician are perior. The sudden collapse and death of Henry George. The sudden collapse and death of his physical due directly to the evertaxing of his physical strength, bring the question of age and physical capability directly home to vorers, and should be considered seriously by them in casting their vote on November 2. To have his young, inexperienced son run as Mayor of the greatest city on the continent before his father is cold in his untimely grave is repugnant to our very humanity, and is utterly appalling, aroun N.Y. Oct. 3, 189.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1867.

SORRY HE HAD TO LOSE HIS VOTE

SORRY HE HAD TO LOSE HIS VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I regrit very much that distance and circumstances prevented my being in New-York to register my vote, consequently Mr. Low is one short. I consider it the duty of every chizen having the best interests of the city at heart to vote for Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New-York Eagle, W. Va., Oct. 27, 1897.

J. S. WIBIET. "STILL YOUNG FOR LIBERTY."

To the Editor of The Tribure.

Sir: Circumstances beyond my control having prevented me from taking an active part in the present political campaign, I wish to do myself the present political campaign, I wish to do myself the honor of informing my old anti-slavery and Republican friends, with whom I have acted for more than forty years, that I am still young for liberty and am heartily supporting Seth Low for Mayor and William M. K. Olcott for District-Attorney. I hope they are doing the same, as I can see no better way of proving our loyalty to the principles we have so long cherished.

MONROE B. BRYANT.

have so long cherished.

MONROE B. BRYANT.

No. 10 Maiden Lane, New-York, Oct. 30, 1897. THE ARMY OF REPUBLICANS APPROVE.

To the Editor of The Tribine. Sir: I am confident that a very large proportion of the army of Republicans approve your course Malone, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1897.

LOW NOT A BRIDLED MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As no one can rightfully claim that the learge contingent can be transferred to Tracy the deas of the George following being entirely differ-nt from Tracy's-it must be indisputably clear ent from Tracy's-It must be indisputably clear that to receive the Republican machine vote only Tracy cannot be elected. Therefore the pending election must result in the election of either Low or Van Wyck. The people must prefer certainly an unbridled to a bridled man. Both Van Wyck and Tracy are bridled. Low is not; he represents the principles of good government and government of and for the masses. It is therefore incumbent upon all good citizens that they should cast their votes for and elect Low, who has already been tried and proved to be able to take hold of the new government and successfully perfect it.

No. 221 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 30, 1897.

SENATORIAL INCONSISTENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When General Grant became President of the United States he selected for his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury, a merchant of New-York, A. T. Stewart, who in his opinion was pre-eminently fitted for that place. The Republican Senate refused to confirm the appointment, although that able financier offered to give up his business in order to serve his country. The President acquiesced in this rejection, which was not intended to be decogatory to Mr. Stewart personally, but was based upon his large private mercantile interests. Now the spectacle is furnished us of the United States Senator from New-York, Thomas C. Platt, nominating the business partner of his son as candidate for Mayor of Greater New-York, in which action he is aided

and abetted by a New-York Congressman and supported by a Cabinet officer, also from New-York. These machine Republicans had the right, if they so chose, to nominate a Republican candidate to oppose one upon whom the better element of all parties had united in a municipal election, but they had no right to cast represent upon the great Republican narry by reversing the above-mentioned precedent, which action will be resented at the polls by many Republicans, who are also surprised that so distinguished a cast of a control. Takey could full to see the improtion will be resented at the policy of access, who are also surprised that so distinguished cans, who are also surprised that to see the improvement as General Tracy could fail to see the improvement of accepting a nomination under such a priety of accepting a nomination. New-York, Oct. 29, 1897.

WHY SOME REPUBLICANS HESITATE. SOUND REASONS FOR ELECTING SETH LOW-VOTES WHICH WILL COUNT FOR

Sir: Seant justice, I am sure, is measured out Tracy. The sentiment that holds them to this un-certainty is not an ignoble one. In quality it is akin to the feeling that prevents the soldler from deserting his flag, an instructive and habitual loyalty to his party allegiance. He knows that Mr. Low is not only the candidate of the people, but stands out as the elempion of the honest and intelligent administration of municipal affairs in the interest and for the benefit of the people; that he is eminently qualified for the Mayoralty every trait of character and intellect needed for the efficient discharge of its duties, and that his possession of those qualities has, together with an apt experience, been attested by his adminis-tration of the same office in the city of Brooklyn. And he is made aware, by the sharp and discomforting protest of his conscience, that his own vote for Tracy will be a vote for Van Wyck. Yet he

besitates. The uncompromising political moralist, intolerant of such shuffling, describes him as either a knave or a feel. But the moralist is wrong. The man i neither fool nor knave, nor anywhere between the two. He is an honest soul, whose will has be-come the battle-ground between a long-continued habit of loyalty and his conscience. I have a warm sympathy for him. He really wants to do right, but he is in some danger of going wrong. I have been there myself and I know.

At the outstart he was offended (just as I was) at the breathless haste with which Mr. Low was nominated by the Ctilzens Committee, without any formal conference with his party organization or That rather cavaller treatment its managera touched his dignity sharply (as it did mine), in fact made him (and me. too) mad.

But he could not, as a conscientious man, long remain so. Acting as a fair judge, though in his own case, he said to himself, "What is my personal dignity compared to the cause of good government here in this great city? Of what value is it, even to myself, when weighed against my personal stake in the city's welfare?" then he remembered that his own people, the party organization aforesaid, had, prior to the nomina tion of Mr. Low, rendered any union with the Citizens movement a practical impossibility; for had they not refused to act with men who would not place themselves practically under Republican delay of a conference with men who had already culty with our foubtful Republican. It is the pertinacious scrupic of loyalty to party ties that stands in the way. "But oh! my good friend and comrade," the it said to him, "will you allow that scruple to prevail against higher considera-tions? Against the urgent promptings of a solemn

that scruple to prevail against higher considerations? Against the urgent promptings of a solemn
duty?

"The days are hurrying on, and the period of
debate is nearly spent. Interests of vast reach and
value, questions of vital moment to yourself and
all of us, which concern the present and the long
hereafter hang upon the pending issue. Never before have you confronted an occasion when your
vote will count for so much of either good or evil.
Never again will this ripe and urgent opportunity
appeal to your honest manhood for aid in settling
forever the fate of your old enemy. The solid
ranks of the Democracy, that have of old made
Tammany Hall invincible, are broken by hostile
and hopeless divisions, and the Tammany candidate is surely defeated, unless saved by your vote.
Yea his last hope hinges on your decision. Will
you save him by your vote for Tracy, or doom him
to irremediable defeat by your vote for Mr. Low?

"This is the issue, the true and vital issue, and
you know it. No play of words, no jugglety of
reasoning, can confuse the fact, no logic can refute it.

"Do you answer that, by the same token, the

you know it. No play of words, he juggerly of reasoning, can confuse the fact, no logic can refute it.

"Do you answer that, by the same token, the Republican who votes for Low votes also for Van Wyek? But, if that be so, how does the fact help you? Are you prepared to maintain that your neighbor's crime excuses yours?

"Ah! my friend, the duty that calls so loudly for fulfilment is your duty. The conscience that so solemnly demands the performance of it is also yours. You may disober its mandates and harden your heart against its cutting reproof, but cannot evade or shirk them or devolve them on another.

"Halse your conceptions to a higher plane. If your neighbor does violence to his convictions of right, shame him by obedience to your own.

"Finally, three facts, each within your knowledge are conclusive of the whole debate:

"First. The nomination of Mr. Low was the first in order of time, was made by competent authority and with the direct and exclusive object of defeating the Democratic party, especially Tammany Hall.

"Second—The nomination of Mr. Tracy was made.

in point of both number and character, to those of Mr. Tracy.

These facts emphasize the moral status of each in the pending canvass, and demonstrate, with irrefutable logic, that the candidacy of the former is the genuine and carnest movement of a great reputar constituency, that of the other the embodiment of solish spite on the part of a factional few.

Spurn then the fetters of technical regularity. No political organization can justly bind you to avenue the grievances of its lenders or to minister to their personal ends.

New York, Oct. 29, 1887. FREE MEN OR SLAVES.

YOTE FOR LOW, SAYS MR. NOSTRAND, AND SMASH THE MACHINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In our choice and election for Mayor of the great city of New-York on Tuesday next we, as citizens, have a serious and important duty to perform for the honor and glory of the city and the welfare of all law-abiding citizens.

Let us remember that it requires a man of su-perior intelligence, of undoubted veracity, quick

moral perception, great sagacity, resolute will, wise judgment and a thorough knowledge of municipal requirements to administer the great and varied interests of such a municipality as this greater city of New-York a man proficient in law, and having a thorough understanding of all legislative enactments, such as may be required for the sest interests of the city at large and its people. Such a man has been found in the person of Seth

Low, whom all honest men (not partisans), whether Democrats or Republicans, can trust and delight to He served two terms as Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, and gave general satisfaction and honorable service. He has now been nominated for the responsible office of Mayor of this greater city of New-York by its independent citizens, known as the Citizens Union. In him we find all of the requisite qualifications for this responsible office. In his devotion to the cause of honest govern-

ent, and his skill in dealing with perplexing questions and situations which suddenly arise to confront him, he has no peer in this great city. grasps the most intricate subjects with his widereaching power of intellect, and makes a satisfactory disposition of them in the shortest possible pace of time.
Free from all corrupting influence or motive in

his dealings with men, whether political or other-wise, his keen penetration and judgment render wise, his keen penetration and Jiagment render-him capable of foreseeing the necessities and re-quirements of our municipal government, and en-able him to point out the best way to acquire them. In April, 1897, B. F. Tracy said: "Seth Low is the greatest authority on the administration of munici-pal affairs in the United States," Dogs he believe it

greatest authority on the administration of municipal affairs in the United States." Does he believe it yet?

Shall we be free men or shall we he slaves? Vote for Seth Low for Mayor, which means liberty for the people and death to bossism. Smash the machines and appoint new and honest leaders of both political parties. Thoroughly organize an Independent Citizens Union, comprising good men of both political parties, whose interest is for pure and honest government and not for spoils of office. Have not the citizens of this great city of New-York the right to nominate and elect to office such persons as they may deem proper for administering an honest government without interference from pointical bosses? Is not the freedom and right of francaise guaranteed to the citizens of this State? Must we bow to the dictation of Boss Platt, of Tloga County, who has no interest here whatever? Or must we obey Boss Croker of Tammany, who recently came here from Europe to tell us whom we may and whom we may not vote for? Did Boss Platt and Boss Croker agree to give over to the Tammany machine the city government, and to let the State Legislature go to Boss Platt's machine, in order that the Legislature might pass such illegal schemes as may be desired by them, to tax the people and add to their burdens?

As for A. B. Gardiner, he came nearer the truth than he thought when he said "To hell with reform." for I think the task of reform in that class of politicians would be about equal to reforming hell useff. National politics has nothing to do with local matters, neither has local matters anything in common with National politics. In February, 185, Benjamin F. Tracy said: "The literesis of citizenship are more fundamental than party divisions." Does he still believe it? These reasons, with numerous others that have been made public, should, I think, convince almost any sensible, fair-minded, honest man that it is his duty to vote for Seth Low for Mayor.

Let us be up and doing our duty, acquit ourselves like free men and vote ac



They say tailors have built many a good man. We must have built a great many good men, and they in return have helped us to build the largest Tailoring Establishment in the World. We are grateful for the patronage, and will continue to show our gratitude by giving every one the best attention and the greatest possible value.

Our great sale at present is black vicuma thibet for coat and vest, and a suitable striped English trousering, suit to order \$20,00.

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Our Only Store.



duty to God, our Nation, our State, our city, our neighbor and ourselves. JOHN L. NOSTRAND. No. 25 Palmetto-st., Brooklyr, Oct. 29, 1897.

OUT OF NATIONAL POLITICS. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SHOULD BE CARRIED ON TO DEFEAT TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Every voter who feels a fraction of that jealousy for his city's political prestige which the Platt Republicans profess and recommend will regard with suspicion any movement purporting to confure with the enlarged municipality as a factor in National politics. The avowed effort to place the brand of the National Administration upon the city government would be unnecessary if practical; but, being impossible of achievement, this forlors hope tends even more directly towart placing upon

No Republican who ever disdained the Prohibition No Republican who ever disclaimed the Prohibition movement, above all, no Republican who asked an henest Democrat to forego party affiliation and straight for a correct currency, can consistently place himself as a stumbling-block in the pathway of the city's progress by voting otherwise than for straight New-York principles. No ticket that means anything but a straight city government, divorced from all side issues, can hear the name of "regular" in the parlance of a true New-Yorker.

Hightstown, N. J., Oct. 29, 1897.

RESPONSIBILITY LAID UPON TRACT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

Sir: Standing out, even above the death of Mr.

George, sad as that is, is the responsibility of General Tracy. What stand will be take now?

Whether or not the Jeffersonian Democracy will now indorse Mr. Low's candidacy, there is strong

now indorse Mr. Low's candidacy, there is strong probability that, with the going of Mr. George, such a proportion of his following will drift back to Tammany as to practically insure the election of Mr. Croker's men, so long as division continues among the opponents of bad government.

With the changed circumstances, what will General Tracy do? Vesterday he held, and doubtless stocking the proposed of the manner of the manner of the continues and the continues of the continues of the manner of the continues of the continues of the manner of the continues of the continues of the with General Tracy to say whether he will insure us good government or, by continuing in the field, make certain the return of Tammany.

With the increase of the Van Wyck following, Mr. Tracy must see that his own election is impossible, even with practically all the Republican vote. The only surety of defeat of Tammany lies in the union of all good citisens around Mr. Low, and such union is possible only through the action of General Tracy. It may be that some of the supporters of Mr. Low have surred and slighted the Republican coranias.

of all good citizens around Mr. Low, and such lines is possible only through the action of General Tracy. It may be that some of the supporters of Mr. Low have sturred and slighted the Republican organization; it is for General Tracy to say whether he will therefore prevent the success of good government or whether he will rise above pettiness and, by advocating the election of Mr. Low, assure us of salvation from Tammany.

It lies with General Tracy; he can either make his name illustrious by self-sacrifice or chooses the other course.

Low, Volk, Oct. 29, 185.

ther course. New-York, Oct. 29, 1897. THE COUNTRY TO NEW YORK.

New-York, New-York, we call to you, fair, opulent and great: We see you stand irresolute, we watch you hesitate;

We see strange banners flout the sir, we hear strange rallying crics; You're at the parting of the ways; New-York awake, arise.

Sedition hovers in your rear, the bosses turn your flanks

Rouse to the peril of the hour, close up your waver Away with petty quarrels now, away with party

Fling wide your new-made city's flag; you're fighting for her life.

And not alone for hers, for look, all up and down the land. The greedy bosses watch and wait; full well they understand

Twill be for them and all their gangs, a fearful knockout blow. When all the wires flash the news, New-York has

gone for Low. Republican or Democrat count nothing in the fight; Gainst Tammany and Anarchy they must, they

will, unite; He always serves his party best, howe'er the bosses Who sinks all party differences when danger fronts

the State. Be not again a den of thleves; the whole world waits to see; Put on your strength and lead the world, proud, prosperous and free;

Assert the people's right to rule; strike down your city's foe,

And send it flashing round the globe, New-York has gone for Low.